United Nations A/72/943–S/2018/570

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34 (a)
Prevention of armed conflict: prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 1 August 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on yet another uncoordinated visit of the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine (28–29 July 2018) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 34 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Vitrenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-12778 (E) 060818

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on yet another uncoordinated visit of the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine (28–29 July 2018)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its strong protest against yet another so-called "visit" of the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev, to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, on 28 and 29 July 2018.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine has repeatedly emphasized the inadmissibility of visits by Russian officials to the sovereign territory of Ukraine in its internationally recognized borders, which include the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, without coordination with Ukraine.

This so-called "visit" by Prime Minister Medvedev to the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is a flagrant violation of the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, showing blatant and demonstrative neglect by the Russian side of universally recognized norms of international law and obligations under bilateral and multilateral treaties to which the Russian Federation and Ukraine are parties, including the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 68/262 of 27 March 2014, entitled "Territorial integrity of Ukraine", 71/205 of 19 December 2016, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)", and 72/190 of 19 December 2017, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine".

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are an integral part of the territory of Ukraine in its internationally recognized borders. It is recognized by the whole international community, which has repeatedly made its proper assessment of the internationally illegal actions of the Russian Federation by adopting relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations, and imposing sanctions against the occupying State.

United Nations A/72/942–S/2018/571

General Assembly
Security Council

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2 August 2018

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 31 July 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 30 July 2018 (see annex) addressed to you by the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, İsmet Korukoğlu.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Başak **Yalçın**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-12763 (E) 070818

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 31 July 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 9 July 2018 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/72/934-S/2018/681), which, yet again, contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I should like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion that notices to airmen are "illegally issued", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require notices to airmen are carried out by the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control. Furthermore, I should like to stress that the allegation regarding the interference of radio frequencies is also totally baseless.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all airports and seaports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated: "I would hope [the members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)".

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2017 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan Airport stood at 3,962,541, and this number is expected to reach 4,200,294 in 2018. Moreover, in 2017, 27,197 aeroplanes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 189,787 aeroplanes used the Ercan advisory airspace, and these numbers are expected to reach 27,469 and 193,583, respectively, in 2018. In that regard, it must also be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I should like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

(*Signed*) İsmet **Korukoğlu**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2018/572

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2018

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of Kuwait on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 1 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations stating that Ms. Tahani Al Naser and Mr. Abdulaziz Al Ajmi have been appointed alternate representatives of Kuwait on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

18-12856 (E) 070818

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/573

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 August 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 3 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing on behalf of the coalition to support legitimacy in Yemen to inform you that during the 8323rd meeting of the Security Council, on the situation in the Middle East (Yemen), held on 2 August 2018, several Council members raised the issue of the attacks on Thawrah hospital and the nearby fish market. Preliminary investigations have revealed the repeated acts of aggression that have been committed by the Iranian-backed Houthi militias in Hudaydah. The coalition's investigation into this aggression found clear evidence that the damage in Hudaydah was caused by mortar shells fired from a Houthi-controlled territory.

The coalition to support legitimacy in Yemen condemns in the strongest terms the attacks by the Iranian-backed Houthi militias aimed at terrorizing civilians, damaging infrastructure and causing a possible cholera outbreak. The coalition wants to draw to your attention the continuous violations by the Houthi militias in bringing chaos to and creating unrest in the region. This growing aggressive behaviour is a result of the failure of the militia in the management of the city and port of Hudaydah. The coalition would also like to bring to your attention that the weapons used in this aggressive attack are known to be part of the Houthis' arsenal as indicated in the attachments.*

The coalition has developed and continues to update rules of engagement for military targets. The coalition furthermore calls for the Security Council to take urgent measures to ensure the full implementation of resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2231 (2015), and also to address the stockpile of Houthi weapons and to disarm this terrorist militia, in order to prevent the escalation of these attacks, which raise regional tensions and raise the risks of a broader regional confrontation.

Finally, the coalition requests for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

* On file with the Secretariat and available for consultation.

18-12909 (E) 080818

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/574

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 August 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 6 August 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith a copy of the agreement on outstanding issues in governance and the sharing of responsibilities signed in Khartoum on 5 August 2018 by the parties to the conflict in the sisterly Republic of South Sudan (see annex).

This important milestone, which comes in the framework of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development revitalization forum for peace in the Republic of South Sudan, embodies the positive contribution of the Republic of the Sudan to regional peace and stability.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Magdi Ahmed Mofadal **Elnour**
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

18-12934 (E) 100818

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 August 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Agreement on outstanding issues of governance

Mindful of our commitment under the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, (TCRSS) as amended, to lay the foundation for a united, peaceful and prosperous society based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law,

Deeply regretting the scale of untold human suffering that has befallen our country and people as a result of disregarding this commitment,

Determined to compensate our people by recommitting ourselves to peace and constitutionalism and not to repeat mistakes of the past,

Recognizing the prime significance of preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country,

Cognizant that a federal system of government is a popular demand of the people of the Republic of South Sudan and of the need for the Revitalized TGoNU to reflect this demand by way of devolution of more powers and resources to lower levels of government,

Confirming the commitments that we have solemnly undertaken in the ARCSS and the Khartoum Declaration,

We the Parties, comprising of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) of the Republic of South Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA), Former Detainees (FDs) and Other Political Parties (OPP), collectively referred to as the Parties, confirm our commitment to the agreed parts of the Revised Bridging Proposal and do hereby resolve as follows:

1. **<u>The Presidency</u>:**

1.1. During the Transitional Period:

a. H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit shall continue as the President of the Republic of South Sudan.

b. The Chairman of SPLM/A-IO Dr. Riek Machar Teny shall assume the position of the First Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan.

1.2. During the Transitional Period there shall be four Vice Presidents of the Republic of South Sudan who shall be nominated as follows:

a. Vice President to be nominated by Incumbent TGoNU.

b. Vice President to be nominated by SSOA.

c. Vice President to be nominated by Incumbent TGoNU.

d. Vice President to be nominated by FDs, who shall be a woman.

1.3. Apart from the First Vice President, there shall be no hierarchy among the Vice Presidents. The ranking in 1.2 above is for protocol purposes only.

1.4. Decision making in the Presidency shall be in the spirit of collegial collaboration. However, the powers and functions of the President, First Vice President, and Vice Presidents shall be delineated along the provisions of the ARCSS 2015.

1.5. The First Vice President and Vice Presidents shall oversee respectively the following Cabinet Clusters:

(a) First Vice President: Governance Cluster.

(b) Vice President: Economic Cluster.

(c) Vice President: Services Cluster.

(d) Vice President: Infrastructure Cluster.

(e) Vice President: Gender and Youth Cluster.

2. <u>The Revitalized TGoNU</u>:

2.1. The Council of Ministers shall comprise of thirty five (35) Ministers that shall be organized in the abovementioned five (5) Clusters.

2.2. The three Clusters stated in the ARCSS shall continue having due regard to the amendments required as a result of creating new Clusters and new Ministries.

2.3. The Infrastructure Cluster shall include Ministries of Energy and Dams; Transport; Roads and Bridges; and any other appropriate Ministry of the five new Ministries.

2.4. The Gender and Youth cluster shall include Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Culture and Heritage, Youth, and Sports; and any other appropriate Ministry of the five new Ministries.

2.5. The additional five Ministries and their clustering shall be agreed by the Parties before or during the Pre-Transitional Period further to a proposal to be drawn by the IGAD. The full list of the thirty five (35) Ministries and their clustering shall be drawn at that time and shall be included in the Revitalized ARCSS.

2.6. The Ministerial positions shall be allocated as follows:

a. Incumbent TGoNU: 20 Ministries.

b. SPLM/A-IO: 09 Ministries.

c. SSOA: 03 Ministries.

d. FDs: 02 Ministries.

e. OPP: 01 Ministry.

2.7. There shall be ten (10) Deputy Ministers in the following Ministries:

a. Cabinet Affairs.

b. Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

c. Defense and Veteran Affairs.

d. Interior.

e. Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

f. Finance and Planning.

g. Agriculture and Food Security.

h. General Education and Instruction.

i. Public Service and Human Resources Development.

j. Information, Telecommunication, Technology and Postal Services.

2.8. Deputy Ministers shall be allocated as follows:

a. Incumbent TGoNU: five (5) Deputy Ministers.

b. SPLM/A-IO: three (3) Deputy Ministers.

c. SSOA: one (1) Deputy Minister.

d. OPP: one (1) Deputy Minister.

2.9. The Parties shall agree on the assigning of Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial portfolios as stated in the ARCSS if not agreed otherwise and nominate their Ministers and Deputy Ministers accordingly.

2.10. No fewer than three (3) of the Deputy Minsters shall be women.

2.11. No Assistant Presidents, other Ministers or Deputy Ministers shall be appointed during the Transitional Period.

2.12. If more than two Advisers to the President are appointed, their selection shall take place in consultation with the Parties.

3. **The Transitional National Legislature:**

3.1. The Transitional National Legislature (TNL) shall consist of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) and the Council of States.

3.2. The TNLA shall be expanded to 550 members and reconstituted as follow:

a. Incumbent TGoNU: 332 members.

b. SPLM/A-IO: 128 members.

c. SSOA: 50 members.

d. OPP: 30 members.

e. FDs: 10 members.

3.3. The Speaker of the TNLA shall be nominated by the Incumbent TGoNU. One Deputy Speaker shall be nominated by SPLM/A-IO; another, who shall be a woman, shall be nominated by the Incumbent TGoNU; and a third Deputy Speaker to be nominated by OPP.

3.4. Upon issuing the final report of the IBC the Council of States shall be reconstituted as shall be recommended by the IBC. However, if the IBC failed to issue its final report, the Council of states shall be reconstituted pursuant to the outcome of the referendum.

3.5. Without prejudice to the recommendations of the IBC, the Speaker of the Council of States shall be from SPLM-IO, Deputy Speaker from TGoNU, who shall be a woman, and Deputy Speaker from SSOA. For the purpose of regional inclusivity required in a body representing the States, each of the Speaker and Deputy Speakers shall come from a different region.

4. **Number and Boundaries of States:**

4.1. Within two weeks of the signing of the Revitalized ARCSS, the IGAD Executive Secretariat, taking into account the decision of the 55th Extra-Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, January 30–31, 2016, shall appoint an Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC) for the Republic of South Sudan.

4.2. The IBC shall consist of fifteen (15) members with the necessary skills and expertise.

4.3. Members of the IBC shall be appointed as follows:

a. Five (5) members to be appointed by Incumbent TGoNU.

b. Five (5) members to be appointed by opposition groups: two (2) from SPLM/A-IO, one (1) from SSOA, one (1) from FDs, and one (1) from OPP.

c. Five (5) highly experienced members to be appointed by C5 states (Algeria, Chad, Nigeria, South Africa and Rwanda).

4.4. The IBC shall be chaired by one of its non-South Sudanese members who shall be of recognized standing and integrity and who should have occupied a senior judicial, executive or administrative position in his/her home country.

4.5. The IBC may retain the services of a team of experts from South Sudan, the IGAD region, AU, the Troika, and the international community as required.

4.6. If found appropriate, the IBC shall establish three teams, each consisting of five representatives and relevant experts, to be deployed at locations it will designate.

4.7. The function of the IBC shall be to consider the number of States of the Republic of South Sudan, their boundaries, the composition and restructuring of the Council of States and to make recommendations on the same.

4.8. The IBC shall study all viable alternatives in the light of guidelines that shall be drawn beforehand and right at the beginning of its work. The IBC shall also draw its own internal regulations. Adoption of the guidelines and internal regulations shall be by simple majority of the IBC.

4.9. The IBC shall strive to adopt its final report by consensus. If consensus is not achieved, the IBC shall adopt its final report by a decision that shall be supported by at least seven (7) of its South Sudanese members.

4.10. The recommendations of the IBC shall be presented to the IGAD Executive Secretariat and shall be immediately communicated to the Parties.

4.11. The Parties agree to abide by the recommendations of the IBC, and hereby authorize the IGAD Executive Secretariat to enshrine the same in the Revitalized ARCSS as an addendum. The Parties accept to implement the recommendations in full at the beginning of the Transitional Period.

4.12. The IBC shall complete its work within a maximum of ninety (90) days that shall not be extendable.

4.13. In the unlikely event of the IBC failing to make its final report before the end of its term, the IBC shall be automatically transformed on the 90th day of its term into Referendum Commission on Number and Boundaries of States (RCNBS) of the Republic of South Sudan.

4.14. The RCNBS shall work under the direct supervision and support of the African Union and the IGAD, and pursuant to international guidelines, and shall conduct the referendum before the end of the agreed eight (8) months Pre-Transitional Period.

4.15. The referendum shall be conducted on the number and boundaries of the States of the Republic of South Sudan; taking account of the positions advanced by Parties. The question or set of questions that shall be posed in the referendum shall be the same for the entire country unless it is decided in the RCNBS that each State shall have different question or set of questions more understandable to the people.

4a

4a.1. Immediately upon the signing of the Revitalized ARCSS, the IGAD Mediation shall appoint a Technical Boundary Committee (TBC) to define and demarcate the

tribal areas of South Sudan as they stood on 1 January 1956 and the tribal areas in dispute in the country.

4a.2. The TBC shall consist of a suitable number of experts drawn from IGAD and Troika Countries.

4a.3. The TBC shall receive presentations from local communities and any South Sudanese and study them. It shall finish its work within sixty (60) days.

4a.4. The decision of the TBC shall be by consensus. In the event that consensus is not achieved, the decision shall be by simple majority and any dissenting view shall be recorded.

4a.5. Immediately upon completion of its work, the TBC shall present its report including dissenting views, if any, to the IGAD Mediation.

4a.6. The IBC and RCNBC shall take full account of the report of the TBC which shall form the basis of their decision and formulation of the question of the referendum.

4a.7. In the event that any tribe claims that the TBC report is violated, that tribe is entitled to resort within a maximum of two years of the alleged violation to arbitration and bring its case against the Revitalized TGoNU or any subsequent government of the Republic of South Sudan before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The Revitalized TGoNU or any subsequent government agrees to abide by the arbitration award and shall introduce any required state boundary rectifications.

5. States and Local Government

5.1. The responsibility sharing at State and local government levels shall be in accordance with the following ratio:

a. Incumbent TGoNU: 55%.

b. SPLM/A-IO: 27%.

c. SSOA: 10%.

d. OPP: 8%.

5.2. At the beginning of the Transitional Period State and local governments shall be reconstituted as per the responsibility sharing formula stated above.

5.3. The positions that shall be shared as per the responsibility sharing formula are: Governors, Speakers of State Legislatures, State Councils of Ministers, State Legislatures, County Commissioners, and County Councils (if any).

5.4. In sharing State and local government positions the Parties shall take into account the relative prominence each Party has in the respective State or county.

5.5. The FDs shall have three State Ministers in States of their choice that shall be deducted from the opposition ratio.

6. General Provisions:

6.1. The Parties recognize that during the Pre-Transitional Period, the Incumbent TGoNU shall continue to exercise its powers as per the TCRSS.

6.2. At the beginning of the Pre-Transitional Period, the Parties shall issue a solemn commitment to their people and the international community at large confirming unequivocally that they will not return to war and shall work hand in hand diligently and collectively for the sake of peace and stability of their country. In particular, the Parties shall pledge to use the resources of the country wisely and transparently, for

the best interests of the people of the Republic of South Sudan, and to put in place the efficient mechanisms for achieving this paramount goal. In their solemn commitment the Parties shall also appeal to the international community for support and cooperation at this difficult time of the Republic of South Sudan.

6.3. The activities that shall be undertaken during the agreed eight (8) months Pre-Transitional Period shall include:

a. Dissemination of the Revitalized ARCSS to South Sudanese people inside the country, in different cities and refugee camps in neighboring countries, and in Diaspora, so that the people can understand, support and own it.

b. Carrying out the tasks entrusted to the IBC and the RCNBS.

c. A process of national healing and reconciliation that shall be led by the Parties, churches and civil society groups inside and outside of the Republic of South Sudan.

d. The agreed security arrangement activities.

e. Incorporation of the Revitalized ARCSS in the TCRSS.

f. Reviewing and drafting necessary bills as per the Revitalized ARCSS.

g. Any other activities agreed by the Parties including the devolution of more powers and resources to lower levels of government.

6.4. Provisions of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan and ARCSS on participation of women (35%) in the Executive shall be observed. In particular, in their nomination to the Council of Ministers Incumbent TGoNU shall nominate no fewer than six (6) women, SPLM-IO shall nominate no fewer than three (3) women, and SSOA shall nominate no less than one (1) woman.

6.5. Having in mind that more than 70 percent of the population in the Republic of South Sudan is under the age of thirty and that youth are the most affected by the war and represent high percentage of refugees and IDPs, the Parties shall strive to include people of young age in their quotas at different levels, in particular, the Parties shall strive that the Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports in the Revitalized TGoNU shall be less than forty (40) years old.

6.6. In selecting their nominees, the Parties shall give due consideration to national diversity, gender and regional representation.

6.7. Without prejudice to the provisions of Paragraph 6.1 above, a National

Pre Transitional Committee (NPTC) shall be formed as follows by the President of the Republic of South Sudan within two weeks of signing the Revitalized ARCSS:

a. The NPTC shall be formed of ten (10) members representing the Parties as follows: five (5) for Incumbent TGoNU, two (2) for SLPM/A-IO, one (1) for SSOA, one (1) for FDs, and one (1) for OPP. The NPTC shall be chaired by TGoNU representative with two Deputy Chairs to be nominated by SPLM/A-IO and SSOA respectively, and shall adopt its decisions by consensus.

b. The NPTC shall be entrusted with the function of oversight and coordination of the implementation of the activities of the Pre-Transitional Period stated in 6.3 above in collaboration with the Incumbent TGoNU.

c. The NPTC shall draw the road map for implementing the political tasks of the Pre-Transitional Period, prepare a budget for the activities of the Pre-Transitional Period, and address issues of VIP security as per security arrangements and preparations for new Ministers, among others.

6.8. There shall be established a fund, to be drawn from government funds and contributions of donors, for the implementation of the activities of the Pre Transitional Period. The fund shall be deposited by Incumbent TGoNU in a special account in a bank agreed to by the NPTC. The NPTC shall manage the fund transparently and report on it monthly to the President of the Republic of South Sudan and to the Parties.

6.9. The IGAD-led mediation shall revitalize and restructure all monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure inclusion of all Parties and to enhance the effectiveness of all mechanisms. Such review and restructuring shall be reflected in the Revitalized ARCSS.

6.10. Within twelve (12) months of the beginning of the Transitional Period, the Reconstituted National Constitutional Amendments Committee (NCAC) shall revise relevant laws and draft new legislations pursuant to the Revitalized ARCSS.

6.11. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the ARCSS that a federal and democratic system of governance that reflects the character of the Republic of South Sudan and ensures unity in diversity be enacted during the permanent constitution making process.

6.12. The Parties also reaffirm their commitment to the principle of lean government and that the number of members of the future legislatures shall be commensurate with the number of the population of the country pursuant to the internationally recognized proportions. The Parties recognize that the high number of members of the Executive and TNLA is agreed herein on exceptional basis for the purposes of the Transitional Period only and that those numbers shall form no precedent or any precursor for the future.

6.13. This Agreement shall prevail on contradictory or incompatible provisions of ARCSS, any other agreement and the Revised Bridging Proposal.

Done in Khartoum, Sudan, this day 5th of August 2018.

For Incumbent TGoNU

_____

H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit

President of the Republic of South Sudan

For SPLM/A-IO

_____

Dr. Riek Machar Teny

Chairman of the SPLM/A-IO

_____

For SSOA

_____

For FDs

_____

For OPP

Francis Madeng Deng

Eminent Personalities

Mohamed Morjan

Faith Based leaders

Sarah Nayanth Elijah Yang

Civil Society Organization Outside (CSO Outside)

Alokiir Malwal Anguer

Civil Society Organization (CSO)

Amer Manyok Deng

Women Block of South Sudan

Witnesses:

For AU

For IGAD

For UN

Guarantors:

For the Republic of Sudan

H.E. Omer Hassan Ahmed Al Bashir
President of the Republic of Sudan

For the Republic of Uganda

H.E. Yoweri Museveni
President of the Republic of Uganda

United Nations S/2018/575

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 August 2018

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Letter dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Kazakhstan in January 2018 (see annex).

The document was prepared by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, following consultations with other members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kairat **Umarov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

18-12929 (E) 170818

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Kazakhstan (January 2018)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Kazakhstan in January 2018, the Security Council held 21 public meetings, including one high-level thematic briefing, one ministerial-level debate and one open debate, as well as one private meeting and 11 consultations of the whole. The Council adopted two resolutions and agreed on four presidential statements and 12 statements to the press. A Security Council mission to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was organized.

In accordance with the Organization's practice, Kazakhstan began its presidency with the presentation of the provisional programme of work of the Council for the month, which was adopted at the Council's consultations of the whole on 2 January.

Africa

Darfur

On 10 January, the Council held a briefing, followed by closed consultations, on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Pierre Lacroix, presented the joint assessment by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of phase one of the mission's reconfiguration, and outlined recent developments in Darfur in the context of the latest 60-day report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID (S/2017/1113).

Introducing the main findings of the assessment, the Under-Secretary-General noted that the Government of the Sudan was firmly consolidating its control and State authority across Darfur, except for pockets in the Jebel Marra area, which were controlled by a weakened Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid. He reported that phase one of the reconfiguration of UNAMID was completed before the deadline of 31 December, and that 11 team sites had been closed and handed over to the Darfur State governments. No tangible progress was noted in the Darfur political process or in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. As the hybrid operation moved towards implementing phase two, he recommended that a new mission concept with adjusted priorities be considered at the renewal of the UNAMID mandate in June.

Council members positively noted the significant drop in the number of clashes between the Government and armed movements, and supported a recommendation for a review that would consider a new mission concept, reflecting the situation on the ground. Several speakers stressed that an improved security environment would help both the State and UNAMID to focus on development and move towards fulfilling the Doha Agreement, and called for the creation of necessary conditions for the return of internally displaced persons and for supporting the Government's weapons-collection programme.

On 31 January, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2018/4) on Darfur, in which it welcomed improvements in the security and humanitarian situations in Darfur but remained concerned about outstanding challenges. It also

expressed its support for a review that would consider a new mission concept for UNAMID. It reiterated support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as a viable framework for the peace process and welcomed the signing of an African Union High-level Implementation Panel road map by the Government and the armed movements, and urged them to make immediate progress in implementing the Doha recommendations.

South Sudan

On 24 January, the Council held a briefing on the situation in South Sudan. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the Secretary-General's 30-day report. The Chairperson of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, Festus Mogae, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ursula Mueller, also provided briefings from their respective perspectives.

The Under-Secretary-General welcomed the signing on 21 December of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access between the South Sudanese parties. But the security situation remained of concern, and there continued to be numerous violations of the Agreement by parties in different parts of the country. This illustrated a lack of genuine commitment to honour their word and brought the need for compliance to the forefront.

The Chairperson of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission emphasized that the recent Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) revitalization forum had been a success and resulted in an agreement that had had a generally positive effect in reducing the level of violence in the country. He informed the Council that the Agreement had been violated by signatory parties, and that the number of alleged violations were under investigation.

The Assistant Secretary-General said that, under the recently launched response plan for South Sudan, humanitarian partners sought to assist 6 million people, more than half the country's population. She remained concerned about the high level of abuses and violations perpetrated against aid workers and civilians, mainly women and children, and that, despite the order issued by the President of South Sudan in November 2017, humanitarian access remained unpredictable.

The Council members believed that the unity between the United Nations, the African Union and IGAD would be necessary to bring about positive and sustained change in South Sudan. They called upon international partners to support the IGAD-led revitalization process, which would be the most effective platform to confront and resolve the severe security, economic and humanitarian crises that continued to overwhelm South Sudan.

Somalia

On 24 January, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in that country, Michael Keating, and the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Francisco Caetano José Madeira, informed the Council of the progress made by the new federal authorities in Somalia with the assistance of the international community.

Despite the existing difficulties, the national agenda had been developed, envisaging financial reforms, accelerated job creation, people's participation in the political process, conflict resolution and security sector reform. In addition, significant progress had been made in political reform and the establishment of

relations between the Government of Somalia and local authorities, and in mitigating the difficult humanitarian situation.

It was specifically noted that the Al-Shabaab terrorist group continued to pose a direct threat to peace and security in Somalia and continued to threaten the peacebuilding and statehood processes in the country. At the same time, Somalis were faced with numerous complex political and humanitarian problems, with serious security challenges. The speakers stressed the positive role of AMISOM, the national security forces and international partners in Somalia, which were contributing to progress in the country.

The members of the Council unanimously welcomed the progress in reforms in security policy and in the economic and political sectors in Somalia. They urged the federal Government to ensure high-level dialogue with constituent entities on key issues, such as a thorough constitutional review, elections, fiscal federalism, and the distribution of power and resources.

The Council reaffirmed the importance of accelerated implementation of the national security architecture and the consequent transfer of responsibility from AMISOM to the national security forces of the country. They expressed concern about the continuing vulnerability of millions of people, especially children and internally displaced persons, due to the constant threat of famine in Somalia, and recognized the critical need for considerable support for the humanitarian response plan.

United Nations Office for West Africa and Sahel

On 11 January, the Council held a briefing on the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWAS, Mohamed Ibn Chambas, introduced the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Office (S/2017/1104).

The Special Representative highlighted that, despite the progress in West Africa and the Sahel, especially as seen in the democratic and peaceful political transitions in Liberia and other countries, the security situation was fragile and of grave concern. Terrorists groups had launched several complex attacks in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger. Following a notable decline in the attacks by Boko Haram in the first half of 2017, there had been an escalated number of incidents, and particularly a fivefold increase in the use of children as suicide bombers. He stressed that those actions were causing humanitarian crises in the Lake Chad basin, where more than 2 million displaced people were still desperately awaiting an end to the conflict.

He also noted the significant progress in operationalizing the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) and reinvigorating the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

The Council members expressed concern about the prevalence of threats stemming from terrorism and violent extremism, which were linked to the problems of transboundary organized crime, trafficking in migrants, drugs, weapons and human beings, which are further escalated by poverty and widespread unemployment, particularly among the youth. The situation in Togo must be given due attention, despite the welcome regional efforts to identify a way forward through dialogue.

On 30 January, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2018/3), in which it welcomed positive developments in several West African countries, but also expressed serious concern over the challenging security situation in the region and the Sahel. The Council members also reiterated their concern over the situation in Guinea-Bissau, calling upon its political leaders to complete implementing the Conakry Agreement without further delay. In the statement, Council members commended the leadership shown by countries in West Africa and the Sahel, and the

efforts of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Member States in the region to strengthen border security and regional cooperation.

Mali

On 23 January, the Council held a briefing on the situation in Mali. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, presenting the Secretary-General's latest report on the situation (S/2017/1105), noted the worsening humanitarian situation and growing insecurity in the north and centre of the country. Those tensions were claiming the lives of civilians, Malian defence and security forces, and peacekeepers of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The goal now for the Government should be to create conditions conducive for elections and move forward in implementing two key parts of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, namely, decentralization and security sector reform. These should be accomplished in a concerted and inclusive manner, with the support of MINUSMA. The Under-Secretary-General commended the adoption, just a few days previously, of a timeline to implement the Agreement, and called for all parties to respect that schedule. He also encouraged the parties to develop a road map leading to new Malian defence and security institutions. He welcomed the progress made operationalizing the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, and the stepping up of efforts and launching of four projects in the Mopti and Ségou regions by the Peacebuilding Fund and development partners.

Five years after its establishment, it was time to reassess the assumptions underpinning the MINUSMA presence in Mali and review its key mandated tasks and structural layout. He also stressed that the Secretariat was working with MINUSMA to implement the recommendations of a recent report on peacekeeper fatalities.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali, Tiéman Hubert Coulibaly, reaffirmed the determination of his country's President to speed up implementation of the Agreement, saying there was no other option for resolving the nation's crisis. He acknowledged, however, that repeated attacks in the north and centre of Mali were undermining efforts by the State to assert its authority. He reiterated his Government's call for the operational capacities of MINUSMA to be strengthened, while at the regional level he welcomed progress in the operationalization of the Joint Force, as well as the Council's support for that entity.

The Council members expressed their concern about the worsening security situation in central Mali. They emphasized the urgency of implementing the Agreement as elections drew closer, and for the capacities of MINUSMA to be strengthened amid a deteriorating security environment. The representative of France underscored the Council's responsibility to encourage the parties to fulfil their commitments.

Following the briefing, on 24 January, the Council issued a statement to the press on Mali.

Liberia

On 8 January, the Council issued a statement to the press on the elections in Liberia, in which it congratulated the Liberian people for the peaceful conduct of the presidential run-off elections held on 26 December 2017. It commended the National Elections Commission and the Government of Liberia for their preparation and execution of the elections. In that statement, the Council members expressed appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Farid Zarif, and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for their continued assistance and use of good offices, and to ECOWAS, the African Union and all international, regional

and national election observation missions for ensuring the transparency of the electoral process and timely assessments. The importance of the upcoming political transition was noted and the Council commended active engagement between the outgoing and incoming Administrations, urged close coordination between the incoming Government and the United Nations, in the light of the closure of UNMIL, and encouraged the continuing engagement of the international community and donors to assist the continuing efforts of Liberia to achieve sustainable peace.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 9 January, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the members of the Council, who reiterated their concern at the current political, security and humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the challenges faced in implementing the political agreement of 31 December 2016. The current threats were aggravated by the deteriorating security situation, in particular in the Kasaï region and the east of the country, as well as by the abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. These had serious subsequent humanitarian consequences, disproportionately affecting women and children, thus necessitating greater attention to the humanitarian situation.

The Council members called upon all parties to remain calm and refrain from violence of any kind, and reiterated their commitment to act firmly against all Congolese actors whose actions and statements impeded peace and the elections.

Support was expressed for the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the African Union and regional organizations to ensure full implementation of the agreement of 31 December 2016, in accordance with resolution 2348 (2017). A call was made on partners of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to support genuine efforts by national stakeholders for implementing the agreement and to uphold peaceful and democratic presidential and legislative elections, which represented a viable road map towards peace and stability.

The Council members welcomed the steps taken by the National Electoral Commission towards finalizing voter registration in cooperation with MONUSCO. They welcomed the offer by the African Union, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Southern Africa Development Community and the European Union, along with the United Nations, to establish a coordinated electoral team of experts, ensuring at the same time the full and equal participation of women and youth.

Libya

On 17 January, the Council heard briefings on the situation in Libya from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, Ghassan Salamé; the Acting Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) and Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden, Irina Schoulgin Nyoni; and the co-founder of the non-governmental organization Together We Build It, Hajer Sharief.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General informed the Council that the second anniversary of the Libyan Political Agreement on 17 December 2017 passed peacefully. This was in no small part made possible by the unity of the Security Council, which in its recent presidential statement had declared its stand behind the Agreement, and not accepted any attempts to undermine it.

The spectre of violence remained present, however, as clashes occurred between forces affiliated to two rival communities. The political crisis in Libya had been accompanied by an equally severe humanitarian crisis. The United Nations would launch a humanitarian response plan, with special attention to the dire situation many migrants in Libya continued to face.

The Special Representative underlined that the work of the Mission focused on supporting efforts to adopt a new constitution, achieve national reconciliation and hold elections. The United Nations had successfully facilitated numerous dialogues between representatives of local communities formerly in conflict, while seeking to include major players and groups previously marginalized in political processes. During the visit to Libya of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, from 9 to 12 January, he had urged Libyan interlocutors to truly commit themselves to working together and implement the action plan to end the transition period.

The Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden gave a briefing on the work of the sanctions Committee during the period from 17 November 2017 to 17 January 2018, which was commended by the Council.

The Council members reiterated their full support for the action plan for the resumption of an inclusive Libyan-owned political process and for the leadership of the Special Representative in that process. They strongly urged all Libyans to redouble their efforts to engage urgently and constructively in the dialogue process in a spirit of compromise to secure a more inclusive political platform. It was reiterated that the Libyan Political Agreement remained the only viable framework to end the Libyan political crisis and that implementing it remained a key to holding elections and finalizing the political transition.

Americas

Colombia

On 10 January, the Council held a briefing and closed consultations on the situation in Colombia. The Council heard a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, Jean Arnault. A statement was also made by the Vice-President of Colombia, Oscar Naranjo.

The Special Representative presented the first quarterly report (S/2017/1117) on the activities of the Mission, underlining the commitment of the Government and the leadership of the rebel group Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) to move forward with the peace process. He reported that political reintegration of the former guerrilla organization was on course, and the parliamentary and presidential election, to be held in 2018, and the local and departmental elections, to be held in less than two years, would be an opportunity for the new FARC (People's Alternative Revolutionary Force) party to gain seats.

The Mission continued to monitor with concern the socioeconomic reintegration of the 14,000 former combatants, especially when many of them were still in prison and extremely frustrated with the reintegration process. Diligent and thorough support of United Nations agencies and the international community was needed in reintegrating former combatants and developing communities in which ex-combatants were located, and it was announced that the Secretary-General would be visiting Colombia very shortly to review at first hand the peacebuilding efforts.

Regarding a temporary ceasefire between the Government and the National Liberation Army (ELN), the Special Representative informed the Council that the

temporary ceasefire had ended without a new agreement. It was unfortunate that attacks on the oil pipelines by ELN had resumed hours after the ceasefire deadline expired.

The Vice-President of Colombia thanked the United Nations and the Security Council for effective support and dedication to peacebuilding efforts in Colombia through the Mission. He reaffirmed the resolve and full commitment of the Government of Colombia to comply with the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict.

The Council members reiterated their full support for the peace process in Colombia and expressed appreciation for the work of the Special Representative and the Mission.

After the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed the hope that the Government and ELN would resume work on renewing and strengthening the ceasefire, and welcomed the visit of the Secretary-General to Colombia in support of the peace Agreement.

Asia

Security Council mission to Afghanistan

The Council undertook a visit to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan from 12 to 15 January. The first Council visit to Afghanistan since 2010, it was an opportunity to reiterate the Council's support for the Government and people of Afghanistan in their efforts to restore peace, stability and progress to the country.

In his briefing on 17 January, the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan, Kairat Umarov, said that the Security Council's visiting mission to Afghanistan in January 2018 had clearly indicated that it would take more than a military solution to end the conflict in that country.

He noted that, during the visit to Kabul, the delegation met with the President and the Chief Executive of Afghanistan, together with other senior Afghan officials, including the National Security Adviser, the Chairman of the High Peace Council, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, the Interior, Agriculture, Economy, Energy and Water, and Trade and Commerce, among others. They also met with members of the Parliament, women's non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, representatives of political parties and the electoral management bodies, together with the leadership of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the NATO Resolute Support Mission.

The mission, which was the first since 2010, provided insights into the country's needs and priorities, and was an opportunity to show solidarity with the people and the Government of Afghanistan. It was important for the Council to reiterate its support for their continued efforts to establish peace, stability and progress in Afghanistan.

The first observation was that persisting insecurity continued to be the main obstacle to stabilization efforts as the security situation remained highly volatile. The mission noted with concern the increasing number of casualties as terrorist groups, including newcomers, were resorting to increasingly violent tactics. One worrying trend was the presence and activity of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant-Khorasan Province (ISIL-KP) in the eastern and northern parts of the country. The terrorist groups had intensified attacks on Shia populations and their places of worship, exposing the potential for deepening sectarian and ethnic tensions in the country.

These tensions were aggravated by the challenges posed by the return of foreign terrorist fighters from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic who were regrouping in

Afghanistan. There were concerns about the potential use of the territory of Afghanistan to destabilize countries of the region. In that regard, interlocutors from the Government of Afghanistan stressed the need to increase regional cooperation in fighting and preventing terrorism and countering the movement of foreign terrorist fighters.

Also stressed were the links between violent extremism, well-organized transnational terrorist groups and criminal networks related to drug production and trafficking and the exploitation of natural resources. The Government of Afghanistan reiterated its readiness to engage constructively with neighbouring countries to address the issues of safe havens and curbing terrorism and to negotiate.

In this vision, economic development and greater regional cooperation were important factors in achieving security in Afghanistan. President Ghani emphasized his country's assets in its geographical location, human capital and national resources, which could facilitate the integration of Afghanistan into regional processes. In turn, regional initiatives would contribute to long-term stability in Afghanistan. Cabinet members spoke about the potential of several projects, ranging from the One Belt, One Road Initiative to the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline and the Central Asia-South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project, as well as plans for a fibre-optics corridor to China.

Strong cooperation among neighbours is critical to promote stability and prosperity in and around Afghanistan. This is the model of economic integration and stabilization that any subregion can use for the prevention of conflicts and the restoration of peace.

Members of the Council highly esteemed the efforts of Astana in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan. They acknowledged the importance of the first visit of the Council to Afghanistan since 2010, whereby members of the Council had obtained first-hand information on the real situation in the country. The visit contributed to a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the current dynamics of development in Afghanistan and the need to provide assistance to Kabul. This would be through expanding regional ties, including with the Central Asian States, to strengthen the connection between security and development issues, and finally to promote the principle of one United Nations in addressing the problems of this long-suffering country.

Ministerial debate on building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model to link security and development

On 19 January, the Council, under the presidency of Kazakhstan, held a ministerial-level debate on the theme "Building regional partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a model to link security and development". It was attended by the Secretary-General and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central Asian States and the Russian Federation. The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan also took part in the event.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kairat Abdrakhmanov, in his statement, recalled the policy address of President Nursultan Nazarbayev, entitled "The conceptual vision of Kazakhstan to strengthen global partnership for building a safe, just and prosperous world", which he had presented on the occasion of Kazakhstan's taking its seat on the Security Council in January 2017. Two key elements of the seven priority directions of the President's vision were: turning Central Asia and Afghanistan into a model zone of peace, cooperation and security; and the commitment of Kazakhstan to long-term stability and sustainable peace by promoting the concept of the interdependence of security and development.

The results of the ministerial debate demonstrated the readiness of the regional countries, including those of Central Asia, to strengthen cooperation with Afghanistan by extending further interactions and implementing specific regional projects in the fields of transit transport, infrastructure, trade, economic development, investment and energy. The delegations stressed that Afghanistan should be considered not as a threat, but as an important and promising partner with great untapped potential.

Following the debate, a presidential statement (S/PRST/2018/2) was unanimously approved by all the Council members. In it the Council called on the international community to support Afghanistan through the expansion of regional cooperation and more efficient use of the tools of preventive diplomacy. Such an approach is aimed at creating a zone of peace, cooperation and prosperity in the region, to serve as a model for replication, with suitable modifications, in other regions.

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

On 22 January, the Council held closed consultations to hear a presentation on the activity of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia given by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Regional Centre, Natalia Gherman. In her first briefing to the Council since her appointment in September 2017, the Special Representative underscored the positive dynamics and progress in the region, as shown by high-level visits of leaders of Central Asian countries, together with similar high-level meetings that led to greater understanding and stronger collaboration between the countries of the region. The Special Representative stressed that the States of Central Asia could take advantage of the current desire expressed for resolving the issues of cross-border water resources management, energy resources, cross-border procedures and environmental problems.

The Head of the Centre reported on the results of the conference on security and sustainable development, held on 10 and 11 November 2017 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, as well as the ministerial meeting of Central Asian States held on 11 December 2017 in Ashgabat. While the final communique adopted at Samarkand supported a new format of cooperation between Central Asia and Afghanistan, in Ashgabat the countries approved the work plan of the Centre for 2018–2020. She added that the Centre facilitates the organization of capacity-building training in the area of transboundary water management, and supports activities within the framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. In this context, she appealed to potential donors to support these initiatives.

The Special Representative also informed the Council about the Centre's robust action in countering terrorism, in particular the work on launching the third phase of the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia. The third phase of the Plan will include new aspects, such as combating foreign terrorist fighters and ensuring youth employment, which ultimately will reduce radicalization and the spread of terrorist ideology. The Special Representative reported about the plans to conduct a study on the radicalization of various populations in Central Asia.

The Special Representative concluded by assessing with appreciation the efforts of the Central Asian countries in supporting the integration of Afghanistan into regional and global processes. She emphasized the link between security and development, and the importance of a regional approach in resolving regional issues, as proposed by Kazakhstan.

The Council members unanimously expressed full support for the work of the Centre, which had marked its tenth anniversary in December 2017. There was

appreciation for the Centre's efforts to promote mechanisms for conflict prevention to ensure peace and security in the region. They also assessed highly the Centre's role in regional counter-terrorism activities, by supporting the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia. The Council members also underlined the important contribution of Kazakhstan, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, to promote mechanisms for conflict prevention to ensure peace and security, give better understanding of Afghanistan by organizing the Council mission to Kabul in January 2018, as well as organizing the ministerial debate on building regional partnerships in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

It was acknowledged that developments in Afghanistan, where increased terrorist activity was observed, affected the stability and security of the Central Asian region, and that this was a realistic and relevant concern for the Central Asian States. The ongoing efforts of the Centre to assist the Central Asian States in transboundary water management were commended, with an encouragement to all Central Asian States to play a full and active role in that process. The Centre's commitment to coordinate more effectively with UNAMA, and with the United Nations, in this regard was highly welcomed.

The members of the Council agreed on a statement to the press, issued on 25 January, which was the first on the Centre in the past three years.

Europe

Cyprus

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Elizabeth Spehar, briefed the representatives of troop- and police-contributing countries at a private meeting on 16 January.

On 17 January, during closed consultations on the situation in Cyprus, the Special Representative highlighted developments since the active negotiations of the Secretary-General, the European Union and the guarantor States on the reunification of Cyprus in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, in July 2017, where the two sides — Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities — had decided to remain in a period of reflection.

Members of the Council expressed hope that, despite this outcome of the negotiations, the parties would remain committed to continuing the dialogue, following the presidential elections in Cyprus on 28 January 2018. They also confirmed that any arrangement regarding the security situation of Cyprus should be sought by respecting and applying the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Special focus must be paid to the situation in the buffer zone to eliminate tensions.

A number of difficult issues, such as the lack of intercommunity trust, missing persons and cultural issues, still needed urgent attention.

On 30 January, at its 8168th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2398 (2018), by which it renewed the mandate of UNFICYP.

The Council considered three reports of the Secretary-General: on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/2017/814, dated 28 September 2017); on the strategic review of UNFICYP (S/2017/1008, dated 28 November 2017); and on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2018/25, dated 9 January 2018). Following a series of consultations on the draft resolution held earlier, the Council members decided to extend the mandate of the Force.

Currently, UNFICYP remains an important mechanism to maintain stability, ensure further continuation of political dialogue and elaborate on a gradual basis the final peaceful settlement of the problem.

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East/Islamic Republic of Iran

On 5 January, the Council, at the request of the delegation of the United States of America, held an open briefing, preceded by closed consultations at the request of the Russian Federation, to hear the report of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, on developments in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Several delegations said that they were viewing those events as worrisome in terms of violations of human rights and underlined the importance of the use of preventive diplomacy. Several also expressed their continuing support for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. Some expressed doubts about the expediency and legitimacy of convening a meeting of the Security Council on the intended topic, and some called it an interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State.

The situation in the Middle East/Syrian Arab Republic

On 9 January, the Council held closed consultations and was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Izumi Nakamitsu, on the fifty-first monthly report of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (S/2017/1119) on progress in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme. The Council members took note of the latest developments and the current activities of OPCW. They emphasized the importance of resolving all outstanding issues related to the Syrian declaration. The Council reaffirmed its commitment to continue to prevent the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 23 January, the Council held a briefing to discuss the Syrian chemical dossier, especially the alleged chemical weapons attack on 22 January in eastern Ghutah in the Syrian Arab Republic. In this regard, the Council members urged unity in order to look towards the creation of a new, depoliticized and impartial structure to replace the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism. During the meeting, the delegation of the Russian Federation circulated for subsequent consideration a draft resolution to establish a new investigation mechanism to replace the Joint Investigative Mechanism, which expired in November 2017.

On 30 January, the Council held a briefing and closed consultations during which it was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

During the open briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General warned that 13.1 million people were in need of protection and humanitarian assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic. She claimed that during the past month no convoy had been able to get to the besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

She urged that supplies continue to be based on humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law. The Governor of Hasakah had refused to allow humanitarian convoys to the hard-to-reach areas, claiming they were "uninhabited". In addition, the United Nations had suspended cross-border shipments at two authorized border points in Turkey because of rocket attacks from within the Syrian Arab Republic.

The intensification of hostilities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic had led to an increase in the number of civilian casualties. The escalation of hostilities had

extremely devastating consequences for civilians throughout the country. The recent waves of violence in Idlib, eastern Ghutah, rural Damascus, Damascus itself, Hama and Aleppo had reportedly caused the death and injury of hundreds of civilians, including women and children. The Assistant Secretary-General also reiterated her concern about the protection situation in Raqqah, and called on the parties to ensure the protection of civilians. The parties to the Syrian conflict were also called upon to provide unlimited humanitarian access to people in need of food and medical care.

During the consultations, Council members expressed their concern over the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including in eastern Ghutah, and one Council member specifically raised concerns over the humanitarian situation in Raqqah. They discussed ways to improve mechanisms for providing assistance and called for greater support for the efforts of the United Nations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, including considering the five key requests made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock. They noted that the dialogue between the United Nations humanitarian agencies and the Syrian Government should be sustained, and in the future such visits should be held on a regular basis. Members of the Council demanded that the parties to the conflict provide urgent humanitarian access to besieged and hard-to-reach cities and villages, and also allow the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to carry out medical evacuation of seriously injured persons. They also considered it necessary to send a United Nations needs assessment mission without delay to the problematic areas of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 25 January, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Nikolay Mladenov, updated the Council on recent developments concerning the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The Special Coordinator urged the international community to bring back Palestinian and Israeli leaders to the negotiating table. He noted that it was time to show political will and remove all obstacles to a viable solution. He stressed that, although recent events had aggravated the situation in the region, lack of the desire to resume negotiations and the tendency to take unilateral decisions were not a new phenomenon. He expressed the opinion that the "paralysis" of the peace process had resulted in the deterioration of the security situation, violence and the expansion of illegal settlements.

The Special Coordinator further expressed support to the ongoing reconciliation process, following the Cairo Agreement signed by Fatah and Hamas on 12 October 2017 thanks to the Egyptian mediation. He expressed hopes that this political process would help to alleviate the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Regarding the Israeli settlement policy, he reiterated that it is illegal under international law and undermines peace efforts, and deplored recent decisions announced by Israeli authorities. The representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine made statements.

Representatives of more than 74 States Members of the United Nations, including Council members, made statements. Many Member States expressed their commitment to the two-State solution, their worries regarding the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, their hope that the Cairo Agreement will lead to genuine Palestinian unity in line with internationally agreed principles, and their serious concern over the continuing settlement policy of Israel.

Thematic issues

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

On 18 January, the Council held a high-level thematic briefing on the theme "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: confidence-building measures". The main objective of this event, initiated by the Kazakh presidency, was to seek long-lasting political solutions for protracted regional conflicts that may entail the threat or the actual use of weapons of mass destruction, and corresponding risks related to them.

The Secretary-General attended the briefing and made a statement, as did the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev. The event was marked by high-level participation with eminent dignitaries from Poland (President, Andrzej Duda), Kuwait (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah), the Russian Federation (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sergey Lavrov), United States of America (Nikki Haley as a member of President Trump's Cabinet) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific, Mark Field).

The Secretary-General drew attention to the need for developing effective measures to strengthen confidence and transparency in the field of non-proliferation and for enhancing the role of preventive diplomacy as a pledge of lasting global peace and stability. He also stressed the critical importance of verifiable disarmament and non-proliferation efforts in cases involving weapons of mass destruction.

The Secretary-General stressed that, despite the Council's efforts, global anxieties about nuclear weapons were the highest since the cold war. He said he was concerned that the existing arms reduction measures were under threat, pointing out especially the diminished confidence between the United States and the Russian Federation on nuclear and other issues.

In his remarks, the Secretary-General also expressed his belief that the United Nations can play a central role in assisting its Member States to develop, augment and support confidence-building measures and that its position as an honest broker allows it to serve as a platform for all parties to engage in an inclusive dialogue.

President Nazarbayev highlighted the key issues on the international agenda in the field of non-proliferation, calling on Member States to strengthen confidence-building measures and find compromise among the members of the Security Council to resolve existing conflicts and thus build a safer world. He stressed that one of the most important priorities of his country in the Security Council was to eliminate the threat of a global war and to settle local conflicts, which was previously reflected in his landmark document, entitled "Manifesto: the world, the twenty-first century", and his policy address of January 2017 when Kazakhstan assumed its seat on the Council.

President Nazarbayev expressed his great concern that the current legal framework for ensuring nuclear security might not prevent the expansion of the so-called "nuclear club". He therefore suggested a rethinking of the existing non-proliferation regime, based on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and that therefore new multilateral political decisions might be required.

Without questioning the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the President proposed that withdrawal from the Treaty should be made more difficult and complex because the example of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea might prompt others to possess nuclear weapons as well. He saw the rationale for drafting a special resolution of the Security Council that would define the consequences, including sanctions and enforcement measures for violators of the Treaty. Moreover, a mechanism for

applying tougher measures to prevent the acquisition and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction should be worked out, and adopted through separate Council resolutions. He also suggested that countries that had voluntarily renounced their nuclear weapons should receive firm guarantees from nuclear States.

Stressing that confidence-building measures should be a top priority on the global agenda, he underscored the need to stop dividing countries into military blocs. He further suggested stipulating a deadline for solving the lack of mutual confidence and global denuclearization by the centenary of the United Nations in 2045.

In conclusion, President Nazarbayev underlined that these initiatives and the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction depend on mutual understanding and trust between nuclear Powers, and he praised the role and the historic mission of the Security Council towards this end.

The Council members underscored the importance of preventing conflicts through dialogue and strengthening confidence-building measures. Delegations presented their vision and recommendations for overcoming many specific national, regional and thematic issues, which for many reasons had remained unresolved, owing primarily to the lack of an appropriate atmosphere of trust and confidence. The meeting was most significant in pointing the way to various forms of confidence-building measures that could be adopted to defuse tensions and crises.

Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy and sustaining peace

On 18 January, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2018/1) focused on conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the regional context. Council members expressed concern over the growing number of conflicts in different geographic areas all over the globe, and underlined the urgent need for redoubled efforts for their prevention and resolution, with specific emphasis on regional diplomacy and arrangements. They noted the importance of continuing to strive towards sustainable peace and achieving a world free of violent conflicts by the centenary of the United Nations.

The Council recalled that a comprehensive conflict-prevention strategy should include, inter alia, early warning, preventive deployment, mediation, peacekeeping, non-proliferation, accountability measures, as well as post-conflict peacebuilding, and recognized that those components were interdependent, complementary and non-sequential. The Council underscored the importance of peacebuilding and emphasized the need for engaging and collaborating with regional actors in policy related and country-specific issues in the context of advice given by the Peacebuilding Commission.

Reiterating that United Nations cooperation with regional and subregional organizations is critical to contributing to the prevention of the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, the Council recognized that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and emphasized the importance of a revamped regional approach and strengthening coordination within the United Nations to increase the effectiveness of assistance provided on the ground and ensure greater transparency.

The Council encouraged periodic updates by the Secretary-General to the Council on the status of conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy efforts.

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Security Council

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Prevention of armed conflict: prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 6 August 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on a visit by President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin to the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine-Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 4 August 2018 that was not coordinated with Ukraine (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Vitrenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-13066 (E) 130818

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Annex to the letter dated 6 August 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on a visit of President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin to the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine-Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 4 August 2018 that was not coordinated with Ukraine

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its protest against Russian President Vladimir Putin's visit on August 4 to the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation, namely to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, which has not been coordinated with Ukraine.

Ukraine considers this and other so-called "visits" by Russian officials to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine as a flagrant violation of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, cynical and demonstrative neglect by the Russian Side of universally recognized norms and principles of the international law, obligations under bilateral and multilateral treaties to which the Russian Federation and Ukraine are parties, including the UN Charter, the UN General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/68/262 of 27 March 2014 "Territorial integrity of Ukraine", A/RES/71/205 of 19 December 2016 "Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)", A/RES/72/190 of 19 December 2017 "Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine".

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are integral part of the territory Ukraine in its internationally recognized borders. It is recognized by the whole international community, which repeatedly made its proper assessment of internationally illegal actions of the Russian Federation by adopting relevant resolutions of the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE and other international organizations as well as imposing sanctions against the occupying State.

United Nations S/2018/577

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to inform you of Lebanese violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), breaches of Israeli sovereignty and repeated crossings of the Blue Line during the months of May and June 2018.

Comprehensive lists of these violations are included in annexes I and II to the present letter.

As outlined in the present letter, as well as in previous letters that I have sent, Lebanese violations of resolution 1701 (2006) occur daily. Yet despite their visibility and frequency, the vast majority of these violations are consistently excluded from the reports of the Secretariat.

I trust that forthcoming reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) will reflect these ongoing violations and demand that the Lebanese Government abide by its commitment under the resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-13077 (E) 150818

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Annex I to the identical letters dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces, May 2018

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
1	1 May	0554	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 68 (1)
2	1 May	1045	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 7 and climbing a Lebanese Armed Forces tower
3	1 May	1202	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 6 BAST
4	1 May	1554	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
5	1 May	1610	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37 (2)
6	1 May	2122	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of AOP 10
7	2 May	1240	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
8	2 May	1355	Eight Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of M 6
9	2 May	1403	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 76
10	2 May	1700	Seven Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 37/1
11	3 May	0912	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
12	3 May	0936	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
13	3 May	1133	Three Lebanese Armed Forces soldiers were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP 14
14	3 May	1153	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
15	3 May	1249	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (1)
16	3 May	1325	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 35
17	3 May	1855	Six persons were observed throwing rocks toward the technical fence in the vicinity of B 82 (2)
18	4 May	0613	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 66 (2)

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
19	4 May	1150	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13 (1)
20	4 May	1347	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
21	4 May	1549	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
22	4 May	1610	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP 13 (2)
23	5 May	0945	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 65
24	5 May	1544	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
25	6 May	1149	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
26	6 May	1600	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP 31 (1)
27	6 May	1615	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
28	6 May	1629	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 2
29	6 May	1810	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 68
30	7 May	1029	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
31	7 May	1112	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 264
32	7 May	1337	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 2
33	7 May	1348	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
34	7 May	1404	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 32
35	7 May	1523	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
36	7 May	1533	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
37	7 May	1548	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 36
38	8 May	1000	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
39	8 May	1535	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 12
40	9 May	0930	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 64
41	9 May	0947	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37
42	9 May	1231	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
43	9 May	1306	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 18

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
44	9 May	1436	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (B)
45	10 May	0633	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 68 (1)
46	10 May	0948	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 18 (1)
47	10 May	1052	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37
48	10 May	1118	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (1)
49	10 May	1210	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 5
50	10 May	1405	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 31
51	10 May	1422	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 31
52	10 May	1832	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
53	11 May	0128	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of AP 567 (1)
54	11 May	0536	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
55	11 May	0952	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of M 2/2
56	11 May	1159	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
57	11 May	1554	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 31
58	11 May	1610	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 32
59	12 May	1045	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
60	12 May	1333	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 10/1
61	12 May	1500	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 10/1
62	12 May	1602	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 2
63	12 May	1735	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
64	13 May	0323	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of AOP 10
65	13 May	0934	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
66	13 May	1124	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP 29
67	13 May	1415	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
68	13 May	1550	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
69	13 May	2208	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of AOP 10
70	14 May	1752	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 28
71	15 May	1250	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 264
72	15 May	1446	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 34 (2)
73	15 May	1703	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 38 (3)
74	16 May	0006	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of AOP CKPS
75	16 May	1021	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 19
76	16 May	1030	Seven Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (1)
77	16 May	1050	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 5 (1)
78	16 May	1538	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 8-33
79	16 May	1618	One Hizbullah militant was observed crossing the Blue Line and performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 10
80	16 May	1951	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 12
81	17 May	1450	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 57
82	17 May	1500	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
83	17 May	1500	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 66
84	17 May	1536	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
85	17 May	1615	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 61
86	18 May	1710	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
87	18 May	1833	Three Hizbullah militants were observed crossing the Blue Line and performing a military recce in the vicinity of AOP 6 BAST
88	19 May	0957	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
89	19 May	1417	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 6 CHEB
90	19 May	1628	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
91	20 May	1015	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 32
92	20 May	1050	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
93	20 May	1522	Four persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
94	21 May	1345	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 31
95	21 May	1348	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 264
96	21 May	1458	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 17 (1)
97	21 May	1615	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
98	22 May	0652	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AP 174
99	22 May	0755	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 59 (1)
100	22 May	0955	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
101	22 May	1400	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 66
102	22 May	1414	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 4
103	22 May	1458	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 52
104	22 May	1634	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 32
105	22 May	1853	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
106	23 May	0111	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13 (1)
107	23 May	0831	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
108	23 May	0952	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
109	23 May	1056	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 15
109	23 May	1139	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
111	23 May	1405	Seven Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 42
112	23 May	1445	Four persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
113	23 May	1634	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 66
114	23 May	1656	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 8-33
115	23 May	1728	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP 13 (1)

Number	Date	Time	Description
116	24 May	1047	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37
117	24 May	1122	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (B)
118	24 May	1147	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 264
119	24 May	1200	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
120	24 May	1512	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 66
121	24 May	1553	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
122	24 May	1816	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AOP 6 BAST
123	24 May	1820	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 8-33
124	25 May	0556	Five persons were observed throwing stones in the vicinity of TP 37 (1)
125	25 May	0617	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
126	25 May	1155	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
127	25 May	1617	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
128	25 May	1712	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
129	25 May	1823	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
130	26 May	0509	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
131	26 May	0613	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 59 (2)
132	26 May	0910	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
133	26 May	0934	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 6 BAST
134	26 May	0950	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
135	26 May	1009	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
136	26 May	1241	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
137	26 May	1546	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
138	26 May	1645	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 66
139	26 May	1745	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
140	26 May	1929	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
141	27 May	0510	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
142	27 May	0648	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 59 (2)

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
143	27 May	1215	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP FLAG
144	27 May	1520	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
145	27 May	1608	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP FLAG
146	27 May	1741	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
147	28 May	0739	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37
148	28 May	0956	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
149	28 May	1045	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37
150	28 May	1138	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
151	28 May	1208	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37
152	28 May	1808	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 233
153	28 May	1824	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP 29
154	28 May	1847	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP 30
155	29 May	0828	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
156	29 May	0918	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
157	29 May	1210	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 17
158	29 May	1329	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 31
159	29 May	1544	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 52 (1)
160	29 May	1607	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 23 (1)
161	29 May	1619	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37 (1)
162	29 May	1619	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37 (1)
163	29 May	1648	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
164	29 May	1911	Six Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 61 (2)
165	30 May	0524	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 66 (1)
166	30 May	0915	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
167	30 May	0945	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
168	30 May	1222	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37
169	30 May	1224	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 7/1
170	30 May	1325	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 31
171	30 May	1424	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
172	30 May	1503	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 2
173	30 May	1551	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 19 (1)
174	30 May	1557	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
175	30 May	1737	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
176	30 May	1905	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 51
177	30 May	1905	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 51
178	31 May	0852	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
179	31 May	1028	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 30 (1)
180	31 May	1028	Four persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 30
181	31 May	1102	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 20 (1)
182	31 May	1348	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
183	31 May	1355	Four Lebanese civilians were observed throwing rocks at Israeli workers in the vicinity of TP 37 (1)
184	31 May	1359	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 1
185	31 May	1401	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
186	31 May	1428	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 4
187	31 May	1945	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13

Abbreviations: AOP, alternate observation post; AP, additional point; B, barrel; BP, boundary pillar; M, point on the Blue Line (marked after 2000); recce, reconnaissance; TP, technical post; UNP, United Nations post.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces, June 2018

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
1	1 June	0113	Five armed men were observed in the vicinity of AOP 8
2	1 June	0715	Three Lebanese civilians were observed throwing rocks in the vicinity of TP 37 (1)
3	1 June	0745	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 76 (1)
4	3 June	1144	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 5 (1)
5	3 June	1236	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 6
6	3 June	1241	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 30 (1)
7	3 June	1303	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37
8	3 June	1317	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
9	3 June	1405	Two Lebanese civilians were observed throwing rocks in the vicinity of AOP FLAG
10	3 June	2340	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 6
11	4 June	1125	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 10
12	4 June	1141	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
13	4 June	1154	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13 (1)
14	4 June	1319	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 31
15	4 June	1721	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 66
16	4 June	1830	Ten Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (1)
17	5 June	0902	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
18	5 June	1326	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
19	5 June	1400	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
20	5 June	1553	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 26 (3)
21	5 June	1648	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37
22	5 June	1736	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 44
23	5 June	1754	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
24	6 June	0958	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 15
25	6 June	1207	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 30 (1)
26	6 June	1405	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 19 (1)
27	6 June	1513	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 8-33
28	6 June	1653	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
29	6 June	1740	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 35 (1)
30	7 June	1018	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
31	7 June	1255	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
32	7 June	1407	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
33	7 June	1439	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 20 (2)
34	7 June	1517	Ten (10) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 8-32A
35	7 June	1550	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 63
36	7 June	1808	Three armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 63
37	8 June	1316	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
38	8 June	1643	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 6-50
39	8 June	1655	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AOP 6 BAST
40	9 June	0809	Six persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-28
41	9 June	1128	One Lebanese flag was observed in Israeli territory in the vicinity of AOP 10

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
42	9 June	1310	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
43	9 June	1335	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
44	9 June	1910	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
45	10 June	0723	One "Amal" flag was observed beyond the Blue Line in the vicinity of E 435 T
46	10 June	1130	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2
47	10 June	1331	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
48	10 June	1750	Four persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP 19 (1)
49	11 June	0843	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of AOP 4
50	11 June	1218	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
51	11 June	1225	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 6
52	11 June	1440	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP 37
53	11 June	1443	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 264
54	11 June	1537	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 66 (2)
55	11 June	1612	Three armed men were observed in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
56	11 June	1816	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of AOP B 66
57	12 June	0510	Thirty persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
58	12 June	1146	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
59	13 June	1035	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 4
60	13 June	1100	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 2
61	13 June	1146	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
62	13 June	1155	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 31
63	13 June	1238	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
64	13 June	1400	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 23 (1)
65	13 June	1557	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
66	13 June	1650	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (B)

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
67	13 June	1734	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of B 66
68	13 June	2009	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of UNP 4-31
69	14 June	0622	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 66
70	14 June	0933	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 15
71	14 June	0956	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2 (2)
72	14 June	1133	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
73	14 June	1523	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 23 (1)
74	14 June	1639	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 17 (1)
75	15 June	1007	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
76	15 June	1347	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP 31
77	15 June	1426	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
78	16 June	0605	Four persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B 37 (1)
79	16 June	0630	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 3 A
80	16 June	0824	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
81	16 June	1745	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
82	16 June	1821	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37
83	17 June	0808	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
84	17 June	1522	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce and climbing the Lebanese Armed Forces tower in the vicinity of AP 15
85	17 June	1524	Four civilians were observed climbing a Lebanese Armed Forces tower in the vicinity of AOP 306
86	17 June	1620	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP 31 (2)
87	17 June	1815	Four persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37 (1)
88	18 June	1754	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP 30 (1)
89	18 June	1900	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 66
90	19 June	0807	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
91	19 June	0930	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 21 (2)

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
92	19 June	0941	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 562
93	19 June	0951	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP -34
94	19 June	1232	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of B 82
95	19 June	1555	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
96	19 June	1813	Seven Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 64
97	19 June	2239	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of UNP 4-31
98	20 June	0813	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
99	20 June	1015	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 15, one climbing a Lebanese Armed Forces tower
100	20 June	1557	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
101	20 June	1710	Three persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
102	21 June	0810	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
103	21 June	1045	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
104	21 June	1052	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 2 (2)
105	21 June	1218	Six Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 19
106	21 June	1320	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (B)
107	21 June	1555	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 21 (2)
108	22 June	0558	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
109	22 June	0958	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
110	22 June	1321	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 18
111	22 June	1353	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
112	22 June	1626	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
113	23 June	0539	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
114	23 June	0813	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB
115	23 June	0910	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of UNP B 59
116	23 June	1527	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13 (1)

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
117	23 June	1552	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 33 (B)
118	24 June	1502	Five persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 37
119	24 June	1556	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
120	24 June	1707	Six Lebanese civilians were observed throwing rocks in the vicinity of B 84
121	25 June	0726	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of PCKP 1
122	25 June	1320	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
123	25 June	1333	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 74
124	25 June	1608	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of TP 37
125	26 June	0944	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
126	26 June	1253	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
127	26 June	1255	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 17 (1)
128	26 June	1325	Two Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 5 (1)
129	26 June	1330	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
130	26 June	1641	Five Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 78 (road)
131	26 June	1706	One armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP 24 (2)
132	26 June	1914	Four Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 69 (1)
133	27 June	1034	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 32 (1)
134	27 June	1123	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP 233
135	27 June	1730	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-7 C
136	28 June	1040	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 3 (2)
137	28 June	1127	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 7 (1)
138	28 June	1344	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP OLD HELI
139	28 June	1744	Two persons were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP PROP
140	29 June	1635	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP 30 (1)
141	30 June	0716	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AOP 3 A

Number	*Date*	*Time*	*Description*
142	30 June	0930	One Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 13
143	30 June	1120	Seven Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B 64
144	30 June	1120	Seven Lebanese civilians were observed throwing rocks in the vicinity of B 64
145	30 June	1124	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of UNP 4-34
146	30 June	1314	Three Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP 17 (1)
147	30 June	1315	One person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP 16
148	30 June	1610	Three Lebanese civilians were observed throwing rocks in the vicinity of B 82 (1)
149	30 June	2005	Two armed men were observed in the vicinity of AOP 5 CHEB

Abbreviations: AOP, alternate observation post; AP, additional point; B, barrel; BP, boundary pillar; recce, reconnaissance; TP, technical post; UNP, United Nations post.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2018

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Identical letters dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Secretary Council

I am writing to bring to your attention Syrian violations of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, as well as breaches of Israeli sovereignty, during the months of May and June 2018. A comprehensive list of those violations and breaches is contained in annexes I and II to the present letter.

As outlined below, Syrian violations of the Alpha line and armed presence in the area of separation are daily occurrences. Despite their clear visibility and the fact that the Israel Defense Forces regularly inform the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of those violations, such information is excluded consistently from reports of the Secretariat.

Israel is fully committed to the implementation of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces and the relevant Security Council resolutions, as demonstrated by the reports that the Israel Defense Forces supply continuously to UNDOF.

Syrian violations of the Agreement on Disengagement only serve to enhance tensions in an already volatile region.

Therefore, it is imperative that the upcoming report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNDOF accurately represent the situation on the ground and demand that the Syrian Government abide by the 1974 Agreement on Disengagement.

I trust that the forthcoming report will reflect those ongoing violations, as well as Israel's commitment to the successful implementation of the Agreement on Disengagement.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-13096 (E) 130818

Please recycle

Annex I to the identical letters dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Syrian violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces, May 2018

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
1	1 May 2018	0913	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 280 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	684/520
2	1 May 2018	0956	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 67 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	611/404
3	2 May 2018	1404	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 155 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	597/909
4	3 May 2018	1404	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 306 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	665/612
5	3 May 2018	1804	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 156 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	701/495
6	3 May 2018	1818	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 483 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	671/566
7	4 May 2018	1429	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 242 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	642/666
8	4 May 2018	1503	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 54 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	694/509
9	4 May 2018	1550	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 213 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	632/670
10	5 May 2018	0837	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 151 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	638/710
11	5 May 2018	0945	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 218 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	639/340
12	6 May 2018	0334	One tank was observed in the area of separation, at the coordinates indicated.	626/808
13	6 May 2018	0857	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 244 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	637/337
14	6 May 2018	0908	One armoured personnel carrier was observed in the area of separation, at the coordinates indicated.	626/807
15	6 May 2018	1059	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 222 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	644/723
16	6 May 2018	1738	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 99 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	680/453

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
17	7 May 2018	1410	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 143 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/703
18	7 May 2018	1731	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 116 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	701/494
19	8 May 2018	1209	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 111 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	703/492
20	8 May 2018	1212	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 132 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	627/676
21	8 May 2018	1325	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 160 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	662/389
22	8 May 2018	1327	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 421 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/794
23	8 May 2018	1738	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 96 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	702/493
24	10 May 2018	1008	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 125 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	667/607
25	10 May 2018	1216	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 94 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	630/324
26	11 May 2018	0714	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 375 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	670/574
27	11 May 2018	0818	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 133 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	662/391
28	11 May 2018	0856	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 449 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	673/558
29	11 May 2018	1007	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 254 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	640/341
30	11 May 2018	1417	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 1,080 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	585/281
31	11 May 2018	1859	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 170 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	676/447
32	12 May 2018	0848	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 573 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	676/537
33	12 May 2018	0924	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 344 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	668/585
34	12 May 2018	1046	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 446 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	672/561
35	12 May 2018	1539	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 340 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	668/588

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
36	12 May 2018	1736	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 95 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	701/496
37	13 May 2018	0931	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 148 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	681/457
38	13 May 2018	1430	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 484 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	674/551
39	14 May 2018	1302	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 484 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	683/460
40	14 May 2018	1700	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 215 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	661/641
41	15 May 2018	1418	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 315 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	667/604
42	16 May 2018	1447	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 161 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	683/460
43	17 May 2018	0812	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 321 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
44	17 May 2018	1208	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 488 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/383
45	17 May 2018	1424	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 34 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	686/463
46	17 May 2018	1456	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 166 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	629/672
47	17 May 2018	1614	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 136 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	628/673
48	18 May 2018	0855	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 325 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
49	18 May 2018	0908	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 114 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	693/471
50	18 May 2018	1402	Four Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 65 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	698/476
51	18 May 2018	1727	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 114 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	701/495
52	19 May 2018	1020	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 65 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	665/621
53	19 May 2018	1116	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 114 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	669/583
54	19 May 2018	1253	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 114 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	699/478

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
55	19 May 2018	1515	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 264 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	663/624
56	19 May 2018	1623	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 214 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/670
57	19 May 2018	1627	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 177 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	683/460
58	19 May 2018	1655	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 203 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	630/671
59	20 May 2018	1300	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 106 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	693/471
60	21 May 2018	0317	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 143 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	660/652
61	21 May 2018	0922	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 260 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	664/621
62	21 May 2018	1054	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 65 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	662/395
63	21 May 2018	1420	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 133 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	681/457
64	22 May 2018	1657	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 447 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/795
65	22 May 2018	1707	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 196 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	699/481
66	23 May 2018	1115	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 453 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/796
67	24 May 2018	0837	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 198 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	642/343
68	24 May 2018	0935	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 606 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	617/678
69	24 May 2018	1048	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 500 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	674/551
70	24 May 2018	1635	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 150 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	638/336
71	25 May 2018	0747	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 94 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	702/493
72	25 May 2018	0845	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 478 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	671/568
73	25 May 2018	1301	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 506 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	672/563

Serial No.	Date	Time (hours)	Description	Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)
78	25 May 2018	1657	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 352 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
79	25 May 2018	2318	Five Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 290 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	673/563
80	26 May 2018	0756	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 220 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	662/634
81	26 May 2018	1405	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 293 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	672/574
82	26 May 2018	1438	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 570 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	591/906
83	27 May 2018	0910	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 157 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	668/603
84	27 May 2018	1532	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 514 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	674/551
85	27 May 2018	1713	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 260 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
86	27 May 2018	1736	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 584 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	617/801
87	28 May 2018	0735	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 485 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	671/570
88	28 May 2018	0753	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 357 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	667/596
89	28 May 2018	0923	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 268 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	644/665
90	29 May 2018	0742	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 129 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	701/483
91	29 May 2018	1450	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 750 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	680/521
92	30 May 2018	0727	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 82 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	658/661
93	30 May 2018	0820	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 321 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	633/333
94	30 May 2018	1526	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 247 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	642/666
95	31 May 2018	1748	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 125 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	705/487
96	31 May 2018	1757	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 105 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	630/694

Annex II to the identical letters dated 6 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Syrian violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces, June 2018

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
1	1 June 2018	0853	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 498 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	674/652
2	1 June 2018	1134	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 741 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	789/629
3	1 June 2018	1337	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 325 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/768
4	1 June 2018	1722	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 260 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
5	2 June 2018	0826	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 583 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	676/534
6	2 June 2018	0835	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 313 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	666/606
7	2 June 2018	1357	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 72 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	660/423
8	2 June 2018	1533	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 58 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	680/451
9	3 June 2018	0710	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 454 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	671/569
10	3 June 2018	0905	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 432 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	671/572
11	3 June 2018	0929	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 202 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	637/668
12	3 June 2018	1324	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 456 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	594/908
13	3 June 2018	1339	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 1,404 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	608/316
14	3 June 2018	1622	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 275 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	667/599
15	3 June 2018	1628	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 320 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
16	3 June 2018	1729	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 118 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	633/702

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
17	4 June 2018	0707	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 62 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	681/453
18	4 June 2018	0715	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 591 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	676/535
19	4 June 2018	0734	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 145 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	627/678
20	4 June 2018	0852	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 321 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
21	4 June 2018	0905	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 385 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	667/596
22	4 June 2018	1138	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 558 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	680/522
23	4 June 2018	1229	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 196 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	672/562
24	5 June 2018	1013	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 238 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	646/738
25	5 June 2018	1258	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 555 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/772
26	5 June 2018	1321	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 322 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	672/558
27	5 June 2018	1659	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 346 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
28	6 June 2018	0928	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 583 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	618/786
29	6 June 2018	1329	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 582 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	625/767
30	6 June 2018	1353	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 365 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
31	6 June 2018	1410	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 449 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	672/562
32	7 June 2018	0847	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 335 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	617/799
33	7 June 2018	1516	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 140 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	698/479
34	7 June 2018	1715	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 172 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	702/492
35	7 June 2018	1804	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 571 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	617/804

Serial No.	Date	Time (hours)	Description	Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)
36	7 June 2018	1902	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 75 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	628/688
37	8 June 2018	1416	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 151 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	677/449
38	8 June 2018	1624	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 315 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/334
39	8 June 2018	1712	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 204 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	637/668
40	9 June 2018	1221	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 746 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/769
41	9 June 2018	1557	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 357 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	698/483
42	10 June 2018	0542	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 1,183 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/758
43	10 June 2018	0856	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 555 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	633/335
44	10 June 2018	1330	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 1,073 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	588/283
45	10 June 2018	1346	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 491 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	595/907
46	10 June 2018	1502	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 505 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	632/334
47	10 June 2018	1602	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 192 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/669
48	10 June 2018	1635	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 342 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	674/556
49	11 June 2018	1623	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 299 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	663/626
50	11 June 2018	1638	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 514 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	636/335
51	12 June 2018	0843	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 82 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	684/460
52	12 June 2018	1135	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 607 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	677/530
53	12 June 2018	1342	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 122 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	703/486
54	12 June 2018	1524	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 443 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	667/593

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
55	13 June 2018	0939	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 110 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	684/460
56	13 June 2018	0951	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 202 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	698/480
57	13 June 2018	1525	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 282 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	663/623
58	14 June 2018	1239	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 116 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	665/421
59	14 June 2018	1520	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 369 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/335
60	14 June 2018	1528	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 50 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	703/494
61	15 June 2018	1536	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 176 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	637/355
62	15 June 2018	1541	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 51 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	629/690
63	15 June 2018	2131	Two heavy machine guns were observed in the area of separation, at the coordinates indicated.	659/662
64	16 June 2018	0757	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 133 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	662/413
65	16 June 2018	0908	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 545 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	618/796
66	16 June 2018	1748	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 204 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	640/668
67	18 June 2018	0951	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 174 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	683/459
68	18 June 2018	1646	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 281 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	664/621
69	19 June 2018	1322	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 140 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	645/726
70	21 June 2018	0950	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 110 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	638/711
71	21 June 2018	1244	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 325 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	624/767
72	21 June 2018	1438	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 284 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	664/616
73	22 June 2018	1225	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 437 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	619/775

Serial No.	Date	Time (hours)	Description	Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)
74	22 June 2018	1324	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 193 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	604/905
75	22 June 2018	1510	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 231 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	639/667
76	22 June 2018	1827	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 239 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	604/906
77	23 June 2018	0612	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 46 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	679/449
78	23 June 2018	0921	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 461 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	631/333
79	24 June 2018	1237	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 150 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	665/422
80	24 June 2018	1325	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 328 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	601/906
81	24 June 2018	1330	One armed Syrian civilian was observed in the area of separation, at the coordinates indicated.	615/890
82	24 June 2018	1449	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 286 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	664/625
83	25 June 2018	1517	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 319 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	639/747
84	26 June 2018	1331	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 325 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	620/769
85	26 June 2018	1741	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 301 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	629/672
86	27 June 2018	0712	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 298 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	642/666
87	27 June 2018	0800	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 245 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	683/459
88	27 June 2018	0841	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 309 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/708
89	27 June 2018	1003	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 217 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	635/335
90	27 June 2018	1701	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 94 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	638/668
91	28 June 2018	0702	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 723 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	631/762
92	28 June 2018	0758	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 245 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	664/622

Serial No.	*Date*	*Time (hours)*	*Description*	*Location (Universal Transverse Mercator system coordinates)*
93	28 June 2018	1007	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 390 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	634/335
94	28 June 2018	1630	Three Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 197 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	640/667
95	28 June 2018	1708	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 280 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	590/842
96	29 June 2018	0846	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 245 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	642/666
97	30 June 2018	0822	Two Syrian civilians were observed crossing the Alpha line by 169 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	681/456
98	30 June 2018	0834	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 333 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	666/606
99	30 June 2018	1420	One Syrian civilian was observed crossing the Alpha line by 135 metres, at the coordinates indicated.	612/902

United Nations S/2018/579

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 8 August 2018 from the Ombudsperson addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the fifteenth report of the Office of the Ombudsperson, pursuant to paragraph 20 (c) of annex II to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017), according to which the Ombudsperson shall submit biannual reports to the Council summarizing his activities. The report describes the activities of the Office of the Ombudsperson in the period since the issuance of the update of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) in lieu of a biannual report (S/2018/120), covering the period from 8 February to 7 August 2018.

I would appreciate it if the present letter, the report and its annexes were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Kipfer Fasciati**
Ombudsperson
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

18-13163 (E) 130818

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Report of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017)

I. Background

1. The present report covers the activities undertaken by the Office of the Ombudsperson since the issuance of the update of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) in lieu of a biannual report (S/2018/120) on 8 February 2018.

A. Transition

2. As noted in the fourteenth report of the Office of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council (S/2017/685), the former Ombudsperson to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities left her position on 7 August 2017. The current Ombudsperson was appointed on 24 May 2018 (S/2018/514). The position remained vacant from 8 August 2017 until the current Ombudsperson took office on 18 July 2018.

3. The former Ombudsperson left detailed instructions for the staff members supporting the Office of the Ombudsperson to ensure that the Office remained operational during the transition period (see annex I). The interim instructions were shared with the Committee. There was no objection to the Ombudsperson's instructions and the Office continued to operate informally until the current Ombudsperson assumed his duties. The present report covers the activities of the Office of the Ombudsperson undertaken pursuant to those instructions and the activities carried out since the current Ombudsperson took office.

II. Activities related to delisting cases

A. General

4. The primary activities of the Office of the Ombudsperson during the reporting period related to delisting requests submitted by individuals and entities. In line with the interim instructions, the Office issued correspondence in pending cases and prepared correspondence to be issued after the current Ombudsperson assumed his duties. The Office also sent notifications to newly listed individuals.

B. Delisting cases

5. During the reporting period, the Office of the Ombudsperson formally accepted one case that had been submitted during the previous reporting period, in the absence of an Ombudsperson (case 80), and formalized the information-gathering period. Before the current Ombudsperson assumed his functions and in accordance with the instructions issued by the former Ombudsperson, that request was evaluated for its prima facie admissibility by the Office, and the Office informally started gathering information in the case.

6. Also during the reporting period, the Office of the Ombudsperson formally accepted one new case that was submitted to the Office during the reporting period, in the absence of an Ombudsperson (case 81). In accordance with the instructions of

the former Ombudsperson, that request was evaluated for its prima facie admissibility, and the Office of the Ombudsperson informally started gathering information in the case. The request is a repeated request.

7. The Office remained in contact with the lawyer of a listed individual, as noted in the update of the Office (S/2018/120, para. 5); however, that exchange has so far not resulted in a delisting request.

8. The total number of delisting petitions submitted to the Office since its establishment was 81 as at 7 August 2018. Unless the petitioners request otherwise, all names remain confidential while under consideration and in the case of denial or withdrawal of a petition.

9. In total, the Ombudsperson has submitted 76 comprehensive reports[1] to the Committee since the Office was established. During the reporting period, no reports were submitted or presented to the Committee.

10. Since the issuance of the update of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) in lieu of a biannual report, there have been no retentions or removals of names from the sanctions list through the Ombudsperson process.

11. Cumulatively, since the Office was established, 77 cases involving requests made to the Ombudsperson from an individual, an entity or a combination of the two have been resolved through the Ombudsperson process or a separate decision of the Committee. In the 74 cases fully completed through the Ombudsperson process, 57 delisting requests have been granted and 17 have been refused. As a result of the 57 petitions that have been granted, 52 individuals and 28 entities have been delisted and one entity has been removed as an alias of a listed entity. In addition, three individuals were delisted by the Committee before the Ombudsperson process was completed, and one petition was withdrawn following the submission of the comprehensive report. A description of the status of all of the cases, as at 7 August 2018, is available on the website of the Office of the Ombudsperson (see https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sc/ombudsperson/status-of-cases). The status of the pending cases is set out in annex II to the present report.

12. There are currently three cases pending with the Office of the Ombudsperson. All three cases are in the information-gathering phase. In the second and third cases, the Office had informally started to gather information during the absence of an Ombudsperson. There are no cases pending before the Committee. The request submitted to the Office during the reporting period was presented by an individual. To date, in total, 73 of the 81 cases have been brought by individuals, 2 by an individual together with one or more entities and 6 by entities alone. In 41 of the 81 cases, the petitioner is or was assisted by legal counsel.

C. Gathering of information from States

13. In case 79, during the previous reporting period the Committee had extended the information-gathering period by three months, as a transitional measure while awaiting the appointment of a new Ombudsperson. During the present reporting period, the information-gathering period was extended by the Committee two more

[1] This number includes one case concluded in 2011, in which the delisting request was withdrawn by the petitioner after the Ombudsperson had submitted and presented her report to the Committee. It also includes one case concluded in 2013, in which the Committee decided to delist the petitioner after the Ombudsperson had submitted her report to the Committee but before she had presented it to the same. This number does not include two additional cases concluded in 2013, in which the Ombudsperson case became moot following a decision by the Committee to delist the petitioners before the Ombudsperson had submitted her report.

times, in the continued absence of an Ombudsperson. The petitioner took note of the further extensions. During the reporting period, the Office received information from one State.

14. In case 80, during the reporting period, the Office sent one additional request for information to a State and received information from two States. Upon the formal acceptance of the case by the Ombudsperson, the delisting request and request for information was formally re-sent to six States.

15. In the case received during the reporting period (case 81), the Office informally started gathering information and sent six requests for information to States during the absence of an Ombudsperson. Upon taking office, the Ombudsperson formally accepted the case, and the delisting request and the request for information were formally re-sent to six States.

D. Dialogue with the petitioner

16. During the period under review, none of the pending cases were in the dialogue phase.

E. Access to classified or confidential information

17. In total, the Office of the Ombudsperson has entered into 19 agreements or arrangements for access to classified information. Of those, 2 agreements have been entered into with Austria and Romania, and 17 arrangements have been made with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. During the reporting period, and after the Ombudsperson had assumed his duties, the Office wrote to all the above-mentioned States to reconfirm the agreements and arrangements. The Ombudsperson is seeking to re-enter into the arrangements that are nominative. Efforts continue to expand the list of agreements and arrangements.

III. Summary of activities related to the development of the Office of the Ombudsperson

A. General

18. Activities to further develop and strengthen the Office of the Ombudsperson continued during the reporting period, albeit to a limited extent during the part of the reporting period when no Ombudsperson was present. During that time, the Legal Officer and Research Assistant supporting the Office ensured that all procedures were followed appropriately. The Legal Officer, in consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs, took care of the implementation of the mandate in instances where neither the former Ombudsperson's interim instructions nor resolution 2368 (2017) provided explicit guidance and ensured that the Office continued to operate in the spirit of the resolution. In some instances, the Legal Officer sought the approval of the Committee.

B. Interaction with the Committee

19. On 2 August 2018, the Ombudsperson gave a presentation in an open briefing to interested Member States organized by the Committee.

20. During the reporting period, the Office of the Ombudsperson continued to engage regularly with the Coordinator and members of the Monitoring Team. The Monitoring Team has continued to provide relevant information in accordance with paragraph 4 of annex II to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017).

C. Liaison with States, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations

21. During the reporting period, the Office of the Ombudsperson continued to interact with States, in particular States of relevance to the pending delisting petitions. The Office was also approached by a number of States and international organizations inquiring about the status of the appointment of the new Ombudsperson

D. Working methods and research

22. Casework during the reporting period involved open-source research to collect information relevant to delisting requests.

E. Website

23. The Office of the Ombudsperson continued to revise and update its website during the reporting period (see https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/ombudsperson). The Office published the "Historical guide of the Ombudsperson process through Security Council resolutions and reports of the Office of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council", which is a compilation of the content of the analytical sections of the reports presented by the Office of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council to date, together with relevant excerpts of the applicable resolutions of the Security Council.

F. Preparation for the arrival and onboarding of the Ombudsperson

24. The activities of the Office during the reporting period revolved around preparing for the arrival of the new Ombudsperson. The staff supporting the Office prepared a detailed induction programme, including briefings by relevant United Nations bodies. The Ombudsperson also held bilateral consultations with Committee members and interested Member States.

IV. Observations and conclusions

A. Delays caused by the prolonged absence of an Ombudsperson

25. Owing to the de facto vacancy of the position of the Ombudsperson for 11 months and 10 days, the three pending cases have suffered from different levels of delay. As at 7 August 2018, case 79 had been in the information-gathering period for 1 year, 4 months and 12 days. Although this period will come to a close at the end of the month and the case will subsequently follow the regular timelines specified in resolution 2368 (2017), the overall duration of the case has already surpassed the maximum time frame specified by that resolution. Given the absence of an Ombudsperson, the formal timelines for case 80 could start only after the current Ombudsperson assumed his duties, despite the case having been received by the Office 7 months and 21 days before the official acceptance of the case could take

place. With regard to case 81, the delay is less significant, as the case was formally accepted 1 month and 18 days after having been received.

26. Those delays, in particular the delay in case 79, have had a negative impact on the petitioners' access to due process. While the Ombudsperson cannot yet make an assessment as to whether the delay might have an impact on the outcome of the delisting requests, the delay creates a situation for petitioners in which they cannot enjoy their right to an independent and impartial review within the time frame prescribed by resolution 2368 (2017). The Ombudsperson therefore recommends that the Security Council or its Committee create an optional acting Ombudsperson mechanism, which could be activated temporarily in the case of an unforeseen absence of an Ombudsperson.

27. Given that the Ombudsperson took up his functions only very recently, he is reserving for future reports his views on the challenges highlighted by his predecessors in their reports, as well as by the Legal Officer in the update of the Office of the Ombudsperson pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) in lieu of a biannual report. This also applies to any challenges that arose after the departure of his predecessor.

Annex I

United Nations Nations Unies

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO Ms. Natacha Wexels-Riser, Legal Affairs Officer
A Ms. Laura Bianchi, Administrative and Research Assistant
Office of the Ombudsperson

DATE 7 August 2017

REFERENCE

THROUGH
S/C DE

FROM Ms. Catherine Marchi-Uhel, Ombudsperson,
DE ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

SUBJECT **Instructions related to tasks to be performed during the upcoming**
OBJET **transition period**

1. Today is my last day as Ombudsperson. As you are aware, it is likely that the incoming Ombudsperson may only join the Office within a few months. I enclose the list of tasks which we have developed together during the last few weeks with a view to ensuring a continuous operation of the Office of the Ombudsperson during the transition period. These are the tasks I am asking you to perform until the incoming Ombudsperson takes office. Both the Security Council Affairs Division and the Committee are informed of the same.

2. I take this opportunity to thank both of you for your professional commitment and your dedication in support of the Office. It went well beyond requirements, particularly during the very demanding last few six months and weeks. I feel very blessed to have received such high level support from two great persons and I know that I leave the office in particularly able hands.

Catherine Marchi-Uhel

Ombudsperson

Tasks to be completed upon prior instruction of the outgoing Ombudsperson

- Reasons letters in delisting cases: Obtain translations for and forward Committee's reasons letters to petitioners, as needed
- Reasons letters in retention cases:
  - Prepare and obtain translations as needed for Ombudsperson's letter transmitting the reasons of the Committee (incorporating the Committee's reasons) in retention cases as needed
  - Send courtesy advance copy to the Committee (24 hours)
  - Send translated reasons letter to petitioners after the 24 hours' notice
- States' requests for Comprehensive Reports:
  - transmit request to the Committee if the State is entitled to a copy of the report under the resolution, otherwise respond to the State accordingly,
  - receive response from the Committee
  - after approval of the Committee, send watermarked and redacted (if necessary) version of the Comprehensive Report to the requesting State
- Cases 76 and 78:
  - Transmit translations of the Comprehensive Report to the Committee (triggering the 15 to 30-day period for oral presentation to the Committee)
  - If needed, prepare draft reasons in consultation with the outgoing Ombudsperson and liaise with Chair on content
- Oral presentation by my predecessor of cases No. 76 and 78 (once approved by the Committee, as noted above): Liaise with Secretariat/Chair with respect to Ms. Marchi-Uhel's oral presentation of the Comprehensive reports in cases no. 76 and 78 (date, logistics etc).
- [REDACTED]
- New requests (to the extent needed, depending on timing):
  - evaluate admissibility of incoming petitions, request additional information from petitioner if needed,
  - informally start the Information Gathering by forwarding the request to the Committee and inviting relevant States to provide information.[1]
  - conduct independent research, including contacts with external bodies as needed,
  - Prepare questions for the Petitioner and Liaise with the incoming Ombudsperson once appointed as to whether he/she would prefer questions being sent in writing to the petitioner in the Dialogue phase or to meet in person with the Petitioner, in which case, plan trip and liaise with Petitioner and state of residence accordingly.

[1] "While the legal officer may attempt to informally collect information relevant to a new petition to assist the future new Ompudsperson in making an admissibility determination, the acceptance of a new petition and the time period for the information gathering phase under Resolution 2368 Would not begin, and cooperation with the legal officer in this regard in the absence of a new Ombudsperson would be voluntary."

- Prepare draft factual portions of Comprehensive Reports, to the extent possible

- New listings: liaise with Secretariat to obtain addresses and send letter informing new listees of the possibility to seek delisting

- Update the website, request translations, send planning table to Secretariat, as needed

- Ombudsperson database: save all documents on the S drive and delete the database

- Hardcopy files: digitize any missing information from the S drive and shred paper files

- Inform the Committee/liaise with the Chair/Secretariat on any other issues as needed

- Inform petitioners and relevant States in pending cases of the appointment of the new Ombudsperson

- Inform States with whom the Ombudsperson has an agreement or arrangement for the sharing of confidential information of the departure of the Ombudsperson, and later of the appointment of the new Ombudsperson seeking renewal where needed (personal agreements)

Annex II

Status of pending cases[1]

Case 79, one individual (status: information-gathering period)

Date	*Description*
27 March 2017	Transmission of case 79 to the Committee
27 August 2018	Deadline for completion of the extended information-gathering period (three extensions of the information-gathering period approved by the Committee as a transition measure while awaiting the appointment of a new Ombudsperson)

Case 80, one individual (status: information-gathering period)

Date	*Description*
11 December 2017	Transmission of case 80 to the Committee
	Information-gathering informally started by the Office of the Ombudsperson pending formal decision on admissibility by the incoming Ombudsperson upon taking office
1 December 2018	Deadline for completion of the information-gathering period

Case 81, one individual (status: information-gathering period)

Date	*Description*
19 June 2018	Transmission of case 81 to the Committee
	Information-gathering informally started by the Office of the Ombudsperson pending formal decision on admissibility by the incoming Ombudsperson upon taking office
6 December 2018	Deadline for completion of the information-gathering period

[1] The status of all cases since the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson can be accessed at the website of the Office, https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sc/ombudsperson/status-of-cases.

United Nations S/2018/580

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 8 August 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you regarding a letter dated 26 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/561), in which, once again, he made certain allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including with respect to Security Council resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2231 (2015). I hereby categorically reject all such unfounded allegations, as I have in my previous letters to the President of the Security Council.

It is crystal clear that such a provocation is aimed at covering up the brutalities and war crimes, as well as crimes against humanity, that this country continues to commit in Yemen on a daily basis, particularly by destroying its basic infrastructure, bombing densely populated residential areas and attacking public and civilian places such as hospitals, schools, medical facilities, markets, mosques, ports and airports, as well as water and electricity systems. Its recent consecutive airstrikes on the city of Hudaydah serve as the latest example of such crimes committed by Saudi Arabia in Yemen, where a busy fishing market and the main hospital of the city were deliberately targeted in airstrikes, resulting in the death of 60 Yemeni civilians, including medical workers, and the injury of at least 170 other civilians.

Taking into account the statement of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, that "These airstrikes are putting innocent civilians at extreme risk", it is evident that the continuation of the strikes by Saudi forces will seriously endanger the safety of 600,000 residents of the city and disrupt supply lines for urgent humanitarian assistance arriving in this port city, which accounts for about 70 per cent of imports in Yemen, where 22 million people rely on international aid to survive. Additionally, regional and international health and humanitarian institutions have stated that Yemen will be on the brink of a new cholera epidemic as a result of such attacks. This would further cause a deterioration in the situation in Yemen, which is now the worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its position that there is no military solution to the conflict in Yemen and, furthermore, that a peaceful solution can be achieved only through an all-inclusive, Yemeni-led and Yemeni-owned national dialogue. To that end, Saudi Arabia should end its military and political intervention in, and lift the blockade against, Yemen. Once again, we strongly warn the international community and the Security Council about the negative consequences of the continuation of these inhumane and aggressive actions committed by Saudi Arabia

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against the oppressed people of Yemen, as well as the threat posed by such actions to peace and security across the region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has presented a peace plan to this effect (see S/2015/263 and S/2017/949) and stands ready to engage with all relevant stakeholders in a meaningful dialogue to operationalize this peace plan.

Additionally, I would also like to seize this opportunity to reject the allegations made in the letter dated 26 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/563).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative